

Workers Party of America Starts Drive for U. S. Soviet

Move by Agents of Bolshevik Seen in Organization Formed Here to Stir Up Class Hatred

Unrestricted Freedom and Funds in Lures Offered; Marriage Is Scoffed At

By Gilman Parker
Communism, somewhat after the fashion of a rabbit emerging from its warren, in the belief that the fox has at last lain down to sleep, has come out into the open in the United States. Under the name of the Workers Party of America the agents in this country of the Bolshevik finally have served flat notice of their intention of overthrowing the United States government by a revolution if necessary, and of setting up "the dictatorship of the proletariat"—the Soviet—as a substitute for the existing governmental system.

As a nucleus the Workers Party has a charter membership of about 20,000. These are under the direction of between fifty and seventy-five paid organizers, agitators and other officials of the party. They are to spread the propaganda of communism, arouse discontent among the wage-earners, "stir up class hatred" and by all other available means pave the way for an uprising of the "masses," from eleven district offices throughout the country, these under the general direction of a national headquarters in a room at 759 Broadway.

Bait Offered by "Party"

As its initial bait for the accomplishment of these aims the Workers Party offers the vision of unrestricted freedom and funds for the workingman, the canonization of sex freedom for housewives, and the millennium generally for all but the hated "capitalists" and the even more hated "bourgeoisie." Most of which is set forth frankly in the program of the organization as it was adopted last Monday and Tuesday at its second annual convention, and all of which either was proclaimed in the addresses of its leaders from the convention floor or is contained in the books, pamphlets and other propaganda published officially by the "party." The convention was held in the Labor Temple at 243 East Eighty-fourth Street.

To be sure, the program does not dare go quite so far as to urge the "masses" to undertake an armed revolution in this country, nor did the delegates overcome their fear of the fox, as represented by the Department of Justice, quite to the point of declaring for a full and open affiliation with the Communist International of Moscow, which was erected on the principal seat of "violent insurrection of the proletariat."

Program Sent Broadcast

Nevertheless, a study of the program, combined with due attention to the convention speeches on behalf of it and the literature the organization is putting out, discloses that the appeal it has undertaken throughout the country is just about as follows:

"Workers, the United States under its present direction is going to pot! The rich are getting richer and the poor poorer, and the time is soon coming when life for you in this country will be unbearable! The government is doing nothing for you, as it is owned by your enemies, the capitalists. Our organization offers you the only hope of salvation. While we are afraid for the moment to advocate violence or to declare for an open affiliation with the Communist International, which does advocate it, still, we can and do openly confess communism as our aim. Thus you will see that our principal aim is to build up an organization as strong as that the day will come when its members can, by taking up arms, conduct a successful revolution for the overthrow of the United States government and place the communist dictatorship in complete power in this country."

If the reader holds any doubt that the Workers party seeks to replace the United States government by the communist, and by any and all means it can utilize toward that end, at the following paragraphs from the concluding part of the official program tell the story:

"The Workers party will carry on propaganda to bring to the workers an understanding of the necessity of supplanting the existing capitalist government with a soviet government."

Attack on Capitalists

"The existing capitalist government is a dictatorship of the capitalists. Today in the United States a comparatively small group of capitalists, financial and industrial kings with headquarters in Wall Street, control the government of the United States, of the states and municipalities. Through the capitalist government this group of financial and industrial kings enforce their will upon the 30,000,000 workers and their families."

"While part of the workers are granted the hollow mockery of voting, they find that whether they vote for the Republican or Democratic candidate, in time of struggle the government is always on the side of the financial and industrial kings."

"The soviet government of the workers will, because of the same necessity—the necessity of suppressing the capitalists—be a dictatorship of the workers. The government expressing the will of the workers will openly use its power in the interest of the workers and against the capitalists."

"It will be the task of the government of the 30,000,000 workers of this country to take from the capitalists the control and ownership of raw materials and machinery of production, upon which the workers are dependent

High Notes in Hymn of Hate of Workers Party

A direct appeal for the overthrow of the government of the United States is made by the newly organized Workers party of America. Other aims laid to these self-styled sterling American patriots are:

Arouse discontent among the wage-earners.
Stir up class hatred by every method known to a vindictive mind.

Pave the way for an uprising of the "masses."

Abolish marriage as an institution of slavery for the housewife.

Rally working farmers and negroes to the "cause."

Render the American Federation of Labor and lead the unions into the fold of Sovietism.

for their life, liberty and happiness, and to establish collective ownership.

Management of Industry

"Together with this collective ownership the workers' government will as quickly as possible develop the management of the industries by the workers."

"Through the establishment of this communist system of industry the exploitation and oppression of the workers will be ended. As the power of the capitalists in industry wanes and communism is established, the struggle between the classes will disappear, and the dictatorship of the proletariat will become unnecessary and will cease to function. The government will become an instrument for administration of industry, and the full, free communist society will come into being."

Propaganda Among Negroes

In its efforts to attain its objectives, according to the program, the organization's agitators are to conduct an extensive propaganda among the "working farmers" and the negroes. But its chief field is to be among the members of the trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor—the "boring from within" process of placing its agents within the union ranks for the purpose of agitating unceasingly on behalf of communism—in endeavors to disrupt the Federation and bring the unions into the fold of the soviet.

As to the direct connection between the Workers' Party and the Communist International of Moscow, nothing is said in the program, although many of the delegates to the convention wanted the program to declare flatly for "open communism." While it was deemed prudent that this be omitted, even fear of the Department of Justice did not restrain the delegates from adopting a "resolution on Soviet Russia" which contained the following paragraph:

"Workers! Forward with the Workers' Party! Forward to the victory of the American social revolution under the leadership and guidance of the Communist International."

And just before they concluded the convention by responding to a call for "three cheers for the Communist International" and by the singing of the "Internationale," the delegates voted unanimously that this cablegram be sent to the Russian Soviet government at Moscow:

"The second national convention of the Workers' Party send greetings to the Communist International. The convention reports with joy the absence of all factionalism. The convention devoted itself to the constructive work of building a powerful revolutionary movement in America. All reports indicate a greater influence of the party in the actual struggles of the workers. We go forward with new strength and enthusiasm. Long live communism and the International!"

National Institutions Menaced

That the Workers' Party seeks to disrupt established institutions in the United States other than those in strictly governmental and economic fields, along the lines of what the Soviet has done since it went into power in Russia, is proved by some of the literature it has published.

The following is quoted from "Communism and the Family," by Alexandra Kolental, a booklet bearing the publication imprint of "the literature department of the Workers' Party":

"The family is ceasing to be a necessity for its members as well as for the state. . . . In the Communist society the working women will no longer have to spend their few hours of leisure in cooking, since there will be in the Communist society public restaurants and central kitchens, to which everybody may come to take their meals. . . . Marriage is henceforth to be transformed into a sublime union of two souls in love with each other, each having faith in the other; this union promises to each working woman simultaneously the most complete happiness. This free union, instead of the conjugal slavery of the past—that is what the Communist society of tomorrow offers to both men and women."

The national headquarters of the Workers' Party at 759 Broadway is a small, narrow office, barren of carpet and with dusty white walls. There are about a score of clerical employees, the comparatively few males chiefly noteworthy for the intense glances they direct at strangers, and the predominating feature of the girls is bobbed hair, which appears to remain in fashion among feminine upholders of the "true freedom-for-man-kind" idea.

Sweeping Rail Bills to Await Next Congress

Present Session Is Not Expected to Touch Important Legislation Which Will Affect Lines of Nation

Freight Car Pool Urged

Plan for Government Control of Carriers Will Meet With Big Opposition

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON. Practically all hopes of railroad legislation of importance at the recent winter session of Congress have been abandoned by Senators and House members who have been keeping in close touch with conditions.

In spite of the fact there is a formidable list of railroad legislative steps proposed, there is every indication that nothing can be accomplished until the new Congress comes into power March 4.

Then, if there is an extra session called by President Harding, as many believe probable, there is little question both houses will plunge deep into the consideration of railroad problems. Once these problems are seriously taken up there is almost sure to be evolved legislation of the most far-reaching moment both to the roads and to the general public, to the employees of the roads and to shippers.

Senator Cummins, chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, will introduce in the Senate soon after the holidays a series of measures in the nature of proposed amendments to the transportation act. They will cover a wide field and open up for thought and discussion a number of phases of the present and future of the transportation lines in the United States.

Pooling of Freight Cars

One of the most important of them will provide for what is commonly known as the pooling of freight cars. It will provide for the formation of a single government-controlled corporation which will take over the freight cars of the various roads. It is possible that some other equipment of the roads might be included, but the chief business of the proposed corporation will be to take over the freight cars of the roads. It would then proceed to allot them to the various roads and apportion them with a view always to the transaction of the nation-wide business of transportation in the most effective way. The great objective, of course, would be to prevent car shortages and increase the effectiveness of freight service, while tending to lessen costs of maintenance and operation.

This plan of pooling of freight cars has the powerful support of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities and of many leading business men. On the other hand, it has the opposition of many powerful railroad factors. This opposition is based on the belief that the pooling of freight cars as proposed would be a direct step toward government ownership of railroads, and not only a direct step, but a long step.

President Harding has become converted to the idea of consolidating the handling of freight cars under a single corporation. All the signs and symptoms are that the Cummins amendment for the pooling of freight cars will arouse a great contention in Congress. It will be impossible, however, to deal with it in the present short winter session. Senator Cummins says he does not see any possibility of action on this or his other important amendments this winter.

The amendments of Senator Cummins will cover most of the recommendations made by President Harding in his annual message. One will provide for the compulsory consolidation of the railroads into a limited number of systems. This is another question fraught with much controversy. Another will be for the "living wage" for railroad employees. Another will be an anti-trust amendment, which also provides for penalizing the railroads when they do not obey the orders of the Railroad Labor Board. It goes without saying that the attempt to put teeth into the law relative to the Railroad Labor Board will stir up a furor of opposition.

Labor Board Reorganization

President Harding wants the Railroad Labor Board reorganized and consolidated with the Interstate Commerce Commission. Senator Cummins does not expect to introduce an amendment covering this matter, as he is not for it, but some other Senator will.

In these proposed amendments alone there is enough material for debate, discussion and contention to occupy months of Congress. But this is only a part of what is ahead, once the railroad problems are fairly thrown open to the consideration of Senate and House.

The farm bloc and progressive elements are as strong as ever for the abolition or complete revamping of the rate-making provisions of the transportation act, especially Section 15A, containing the provisions that amount, as alleged, to guaranty of a reasonable net return to the roads by groups or as a whole. Efforts to change the rate-making features of the transportation act—known also as the Cummins-Each law—will meet with the most bitter resistance from Senators of the conservative type, who are called pro-railroad Senators by their opponents. Numerous bills are pending in both houses covering phases of the country's transportation problem. Some are local and some are general. Senator Gooding, of Idaho, has a bill to cut the freight rates on agricultural products 53.14 per cent—a horizontal cut. Senator Gooding is an aggressive champion of agriculture, and he is soon to have a hearing before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. His plan will have powerful farm bloc support.

Women Elbow Men in Rush To Rich Gold Fields of Arizona

Prospectors From Far-Away Africa Race for Locations; Old Mine Resumes Search for Wealth

PHOENIX, Ariz.

Soldiers of fortune—young and old, both men and women—are still flocking to Oatman, in Mohave County, to prospect for gold, and many of them are finding it. The Oatman gold fields are the most active on the North American continent and the bloom is not yet off the first rush. Weather-beaten adventurers who got the word while digging away in faraway parts of the world like Africa are arriving with all the enthusiasm of their first hunt.

The old Goldroad mine at Oatman has resumed, and to those who know about gold mining that news carries significance. It means a permanent camp in all likelihood and development akin to that of the gold fields of Nevada. The United Eastern Mining Company is cutting a drill station on the tenth level (1,500 feet) and at the breast of the 1,000-foot crosscut into the hanging wall. The drill will be pushed down an angle 3,000 feet, it being intended to take the known big vein at a depth of 2,000 or 2,700 feet below the apex. That is one of the biggest operations going on at Oatman, one that may mean millions.

The Lucky Boy Mining and Milling Company has started another hole on its property which is expected to strike a vein at 600 feet. The Lucky Boy is financed in New York and its campaign is on a big scale. The Bonanza Placer Company has run across a silver ledge paying \$50 to the ton and work has been begun to take out the profit. The Frisco Mine is pushing its drilling, with pay in hand and more in sight.

Other companies, big and little, are scratching and gnawing at the earth in all directions. Not far from Oatman work is going forward evenly at Mineral Park in the turquoise mines, among the largest in America, owned by the Tiffany, of New York, which first led adventurers up into the region from Mexico as far back as 1830. It is history that at that date several hundred Spaniards and 14,000 Indians left Mex-

ico City to find the precious treasures of the Seven Cities of Cibola, in the present State of Arizona, and that from 1830 to 1839 Cortez sent four expeditions up from Mexico, one of which he headed himself. Friar Marco de Niza it was who brought back to the Spaniards the wondrous tales of the Cibola villages where "they use vessels of gold and silver, for they have no other metal."

But the present prospectors at Oatman are all of the sort of folk who never look back. They live romance instead of reading it; their lives are filled with the adventure of pioneering, unchanged from the days of Cortez except for modern settings. There's still danger enough to make it attractive, what with dynamite and moonshine whiskey and the age-old impulses that follow in the train of sudden wealth.

Oatman was named after Royce Oatman, a settler, who came with his family from Missouri in 1851 and located at Oatman Flat. The parents were killed by Indians and two daughters, Mary Ann and Olive, seven and sixteen years old, were carried off as slaves. Mary died after having been traded to several tribes, but Olive survived and was recovered by American troops five years later. She was sent East to be educated, and returned to Arizona, where she lived to a ripe old age and was a leader in social affairs. However, she always wore a veil in public, for the Indians had tattooed their tribal insignia on her chin and lower jaw.

Gold was discovered at Oatman by United States soldiers in 1865. Johnny Moss made the first big strike. The gold hunters of California heard of it, and soon George Hearst, father of William Randolph Hearst; Levi Parsons, Joe Clark and other notable figures came over and started a prospecting syndicate. Many a fortune was taken out of the earth in the years that followed. But the real Oatman boom began with the finding of a fabulously rich ledge by the United States in 1914, which shows no signs of ending.

Titled Britons Turn 'Fishwives' for Charity

Shop in Bond Street Filled With Sea Delicacies Attracts Much Attention

By The Associated Press

LONDON. Fishmongers in Bond Street—London's Fifth Avenue—are what might, in the vernacular, be termed "rare birds"; but when they happen to be titled Englishwomen, as was the case this week, their rarity is still more enhanced.

Several wives of prominent Lords, under the leadership of Lady Rodney, donned rubber aprons and took over a fish shop in the fashionable shopping district. They proceeded to arrange kippers, bladders and oysters, and all their brothers and cousins, in such a manner that instead of presenting their usual scaly appearance they looked so delectable that titled housewives throughout London began booking orders at fancy prices.

Be it said on behalf of these aristocratic saleswomen that they were not after solid gain; they were resorting to this novel scheme for raising funds for the Dockland Settlement at Canningtown, a famous social settlement sponsored by leading aristocrats.

Music Library Closes In a Burst of Song

Curfew Air Notifies Patrons It Is Time to Quit the Building

By The Associated Press

PARIS. The library attached to the Paris Opera, which is scarcely known to the general public but which interests music lovers and students, closes every afternoon at 4 o'clock, at which moment the attendant calls out: "Closing time!"

This method of announcement appeared to the library officials as hardly urbane enough for the national temple of music, and so a phonographic disk has been made, for which the chorus of the Opera sang the "Curfew" air from Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," modifying the text to read as an invitation to good people to enter their homes, "as 4 o'clock has sounded."

Builder of Great Pyramid Knew Figure of Earth to an Inch

LONDON.

The designer of the Great Pyramid in Egypt must have had an absolute knowledge of the figure of the earth, an oblate spheroid flattened at the poles, according to Colonel A. O. Green, of the Royal Engineers in Egypt. This assertion is based on the fact that the pyramid stands at the true center of the land surfaces of the globe, according to Mercator's projection.

It is truly oriented to the four cardinal points of the heavens with an accuracy apparently unattainable in any building at the present time. The "Great Circle," coinciding with the center lines of the ascending and the descending passages, and the "Grand Gallery" must, at the date of building, have coincided with a wonderful stellar conjunction which can recur only once in every 25,826 years, the number of years in the precession of the Equinoxes. Hence, according to Colonel Green, this establishes the date of the commencement of the construction of the Great Pyramid as 2170 B. C., at which period Egypt was ruled

U. S. Gets Picture of British Greeting to Fleet

Marine Artist Depicted Welcome Given Ships in 1917 at Scapa Flow

(By The Associated Press)

LONDON. The American military attaché has announced that the Navy Department has purchased the painting by Bernard Gribble, the noted English marine artist, depicting the arrival of the American battleship squadron under Admiral Rodman at Scapa Flow in December, 1917.

The foreground of the picture represents the quarterdeck of the dreadnought Queen Elizabeth, with Admiral Beatty leading the cheering of the British bluejackets as they enthusiastically watch the long line of American ships approach on the horizon.

Admiral Beatty expressed great appreciation of the painting when he called at the embassy recently. The picture will be shipped to Washington, where it will be hung in the Navy Department's quarters.

France Plans to Obtain War Aid From Colonies

Development May Supply Needed Stocks of Foodstuffs and Coal in Plenty

PARIS. A proper development of her rich colonies would help France fill the gap made by the waste of the general war, the argument advanced to-day by Albert Sarraut, Minister of Colonies, who is known in the United States because of his work at the Washington disarmament conference. M. Sarraut is the leader in an effort to so equip French colonies that in case of another war France would not depend on the outside world for her stocks of food, coal and other supplies.

The French colonies in Africa and Asia are slightly larger than the United States, with a total of 56,000,000 inhabitants. Through protectorates and otherwise France controls about 40 per cent of the continent of Africa.

The native populations of French colonies are described as well disposed toward their rulers.

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U. S. Leads All In World Trade Race Since War

America Is Declared To Be at the Crossroads of Most Promising Era Known in Whole Economic History

Alarm Shown by British

Germany Not Considered as Serious Competitor in South American Business

WASHINGTON.

Having far outdistanced Great Britain and other rivals in the post-war race for the world's trade, the United States is to-day "at the crossroads of the most promising era in its whole economic history."

This substance is the story told in a detailed and precise report on foreign trade conditions just presented to Congress. The actual figures for the four principal exporting countries show that as compared with the foreign business done during 1921-'22 the United States has made an increase of 15 per cent since July 1, 1932, while Great Britain has gained only 5 per cent. The foreign trade of France has shown a decrease in that time of 4 per cent, while Germany has lost 14 per cent.

The voluminous statement was drawn up by the Department of Commerce after the most careful investigations in every corner of the earth. It will be used by Congress as the basis upon which will be determined the future policy of official support and guidance in this field.

Two outstanding notes were struck in the report. The first is that through the expansion a year ago of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce—the American government trade department—and the resultant strides this country has made, Great Britain's foreign commercial representatives are pouring their alarms into London. If the recently gained advantages are to be held, the United States must, therefore, exert still greater efforts.

The other high point of interest in the report shows that the German come-back scare has failed to materialize. Germany is to-day "not a serious potential competitor of American exporters, especially in the South American countries," where that country formerly had such strongholds, it is declared. This is due to the great obstacles that country is under, such as the fact that a large part of the German raw materials must be bought abroad, where the mark is worth but little.

Warning Concerns Germany

In its discussion of Germany, however, the report sounds a definite warning: "Germany is not productive of very many raw materials. Take, for instance, copper. You cannot go far in the industrial field without copper. It must be bought from us at very high mark quotations. The same is true of zinc and lead. The only material of which Germany holds any native supply is potash."

The result is her competitive threat to us has been considerably cut down. Nevertheless, she is beginning to mend her situation somewhat, though her currency troubles are still serious. The trouble with that fluctuating currency is not that the mark is low—it is that it is fluctuating.

"The German situation must be watched from now with special care because of the possible stabilization of their currency and its consequent reflex on our trade," it states significantly. "If this currency is held at a fairly immobile level Germany's commercial and industrial position will materially change. There is some possibility of future German competition in nearby, short haul markets and especially where they have had old connections to trade on."

As evidence of the foreign trade gains made since the reorganization a year ago of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which now offers a definite sales service to every American producer covering the entire world, it is pointed out that the volume of inquiries and specific problems handled during the past year increased 300 per cent.

Taking up the question of the attitude of other countries toward the foreign trade accomplishments of the United States since the war, the report discusses, as an example, the situation in South Africa, where this country was just getting a foothold at the outbreak of the war. The British are now getting back into South Africa, and are making especially strenuous efforts to protect their trade in this, which they regard as a prior field for them, it says. However, as the result of the operations of the American office, the Federation of British Industries, which corresponds to the American National Association of Manufacturers and is an enormous organization of all the great industries of the empire, has made this report:

"There is no organization in behalf of British firms more complete or up to date than the commercial bureau of the American government trade department. No trouble is too great and expense is no secondary consideration to the securing of business to the United States of America. The degree of American penetration into the South African field is not without its lessons."

American Activity Watched

Similar warnings are going to England from South America. One of them to "The Shippers and Exporters Trade" states: "It is somewhat remarkable that American activity in Argentina is very noticeable, in view of the difficulties imposed on United States sales by the high quotation obtaining in Buenos Ayres for United States dollars." It adds there is ample evidence of how well the United States is carrying out the practice of creating a favor-

able market." There are numerous other such tributes from British agents for the information of British interests contained in the report.

"To-day 47 per cent of our exports are manufactured or partly manufactured commodities, exclusive of manufactured foodstuffs," the report adds. "In other words, a rapidly increasing share of the great benefit of our bureau is adding the thousands of small manufacturing plants all through the country which are making their first attempts at foreign selling."

"Another feature of our changing position in foreign trade is the very considerable increase in the proportion of our imports of tropical raw materials. Before the war about 30 per cent of our imports were made up of such raw materials, including sugar, rubber, dye woods, etc., coming mostly from the Far East and Latin America. To-day about 50 per cent of our imports are made up of those raw materials."

"Now that means two things. In the first place, it shows that our manufacturers are requiring more raw materials of this sort, and, in the second place, it means that we now have established in this country more credits from those areas, which are centers of intensive competition."

"To conclude this general summary of the changes in our commercial situation the enormous increase of our foreign investments, which is bound to continue for some time, should be borne in mind."

"We are all agreed that the determining factor in establishing the direction of foreign trade is the amount of capital invested abroad. Exports follow investments. That is the secret of England's commercial success. Public utilities throughout the world are owned by British capital, and that determines the amount of machinery, supplies, etc., going out to keep those vast properties going."

"For that reason the statistics which the Comptroller of the Currency has just issued regarding our investments abroad have a direct bearing upon the future problems of the bureau. According to this estimate we now have invested abroad no less than \$21,750,000,000—an imposing figure—and it has not stopped growing, by any means."

Johnson's Vote Power Waning In California

Official Figures for General Election, Just Issued, Show He Polled 10,000 Less Than Six Years Ago

"Machine" Hit, Is Charge

Senator's Campaign Called Greatest Effort He Has Made in Political Career

SAN DIEGO, Calif.

The following is printed here by "The San Diego Union" under a Sacramento date line:

"Efforts of Senator Hiram Johnson and his supporters to promote his 1924 Presidential aspirations by seeking to make him appear as the champion vote-getter in his home state have been severely jarred by official figures for the California general election, just made public by Secretary of State Frank C. Jordan."

"These figures show that, far from being the leading political figure in California, Senator Johnson has actually fallen in popular favor in the state, and that instead of being responsible for the huge Republican victory November 7 Senator Johnson polled 12,000 votes less than the vote for the Republican nominee for Governor, Friend W. Richardson, who fought the Johnson machine and refused to place his campaign in the hands of the Republican State Central Committee because election of the chairman of the committee was dictated by the Johnson managers."

Result Causes Surprise

Even more significant of the Senator's declining political strength in this state than his failure to lead the ticket in November, Secretary Jordan's report shows that in the general election this year Mr. Johnson's total vote is 10,000 less than the vote polled by the Senator six years ago.

"And while the official figures themselves explode in large measure the extravagant propaganda being broadcast in the Senator's behalf, the real story of his waning political fortunes is found in the fact that in his latest campaign for public office he felt called upon to exert the greatest effort of his political career against a Democratic opponent little known to the general public and likewise a stranger to political campaigning."

"In the election November 7 Johnson received 544,422 votes and Richardson 576,445, the Senator running 52,000 behind the Governor-elect in southern California. Mr. Johnson's political stronghold is in San Francisco, where his machine leaders maintain headquarters, but even in San Francisco his vote in November was 20,000 less than he received in his home community in 1916."

Large Vote Sought

"Recognizing after the primary that whereas Mr. Johnson as the Republican nominee could not be defeated by his relatively obscure Democratic opponent, he had suffered considerable loss of prestige by reason of his poor showing against Moore, the Senator's campaign managers and the Senator himself ballyhooed around the state in a most active and painstaking endeavor to pile up a vote that would place Johnson ahead of all other nominees. This they signally failed to do, for several nominees, including Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney General, ran far ahead. The Senator's actual majority over his Democratic, Prohibitionist and Socialist opponents is 184,944, approximately 24,000 less than his majority in 1916."

Hughes Favors Higher Pay for Envoys of U. S.

Secretary of State Supports Rogers Bill, Expected To Be Acted Upon During Present Congress Session

Unifies Diplomatic Work

Would Merge Consuls Into Service and Provide Scale of Rewards for Ability